THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., No. 588. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ꝑ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by MR. SAMUEL MOSSMAN.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT N. SHEARER is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. FREDERICK JENKINS is this day authorised to sign our Firm.
HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of WHEELOCK & Co.

MR. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.
J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14de Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our ~~name per~~ procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.
RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.
WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of MR THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.
DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of MACKELLAR & Co.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.
J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.
HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of CAMERON & Co.
WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
26ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.
THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*
JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as *a Public Silk Inspector.*
J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSELL PHIPPS & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 20th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under;

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	" $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	" $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.
North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.				
(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ꝑ	dz. T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	"	"	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	"	"	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	"	"	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	"	"	7
Port..................	3	"	"	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of	2, doz. ea.,	Tls.	8	per doz
Pale Brandy	" 1	"	" 9	"
Claret	" 2	"	" 9	"

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR RENT.

From 1st January next.

THE PREMISES immediately adjoining the *North-China Herald* Office. Will be put in complete repair.

Enquire *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, PATENT SLIPS in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter*," "*Sea Dog*," and "*Snake*."

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.
Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

JOHN POOK,

Commission Agent
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,

Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
28de Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

KEPPELL & Co.,

NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.

Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.

Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.

OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,

Auctioneers, General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,

General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned has received the following Regulations respecting Transit Dues, Exemption Certificates, Coast Trade, and Trade in the Yang-tsze-kiang, from H. M. Envoy Extraordinary, with instructions to circulate them for the guidance of all concerned.

JOHN MARKHAM;
H. M. Vice-Consul in charge.

British Consulate, Shanghae, October 30th, 1861.

I. Transit Dues.

1. It is at the option of the British merchant to clear Foreign Imports to an inland market; or native Produce to a port of shipment, either by payment of the different charges demanded at the inland Custom Houses, or by one payment of a half Tariff Duty as provided in Tariff Rule 7.

2. In the case of native produce the memorandum to be presented at the first inland Barrier may be there deposited by the merchant himself, or his agent, native or foreign. But whereas it is alleged that both native and foreign Transit Dues have been totally evaded by the sale of produce in *transitu* after entry at a Barrier as for shipment at a Treaty port, the memorandum tendered must be in the form of a declaration, signed by the firm or merchant interested, and to the effect that the produce therein specified and entered on ——— (date,) ——— at ——— (Barrier,) for shipment at ——— (port,) is the property of the undersigned Firm or Merchant, and that the said Firm or Merchant engages to pay the Half Tariff Transit Dues thereon.

This form will be provided *gratis* by the Maritime Customs at every Treaty port, and issued on the Consul's application by the Superintendent of Customs.

3. Native produce carried inwards from a port cannot be cleared by a Transit Duty certificate, whether in charge of native or foreigner. It is liable to all charges imposed on goods *in transitu* by the provincial Governments through whose jurisdiction it passes.

4. Foreign Imports not protected by Transit Duty Certificates are liable to the same charges.

5. No Transit Duty is leviable on Foreign Imports or native produce carried up or down the Yang-tsze-kiang between Shanghae and the ports on that river now open under Provisional Rules; but foreign Imports, carried inland from either of these ports, or from the interior to either of these ports, pay Foreign or Native Transit Dues according as they are certificated or uncertificated.

II. Exemption Certificates.

The Exemption Certificate protects duty-paid Foreign Imports re-exported to any port in China against all further exaction of Duty by the Maritime Customs.

Native produce carried coastwise must be accompanied by a certificate that the Export Duty has been paid at the port of shipment, and on leaving the second port for a third or fourth port, by a certificate that the Coast Trade Duty, as below defined, has been paid at the second port. This latter Certificate will be granted by the Customs if the condition of the produce imported remains unchanged, and will exempt the Produce it covers from all further exaction of Duty by the Maritime Customs.

III. Coast Trade Duty.

1. Native Produce carried coastwise pays full Export Duty at the port of shipment, and at the port of entry, Coast Trade Duty, the amount of which is declared to be half Import Duty.

2. If the Produce in question be entered at the second port as for re-exportion to a foreign market, the payment of Coast Trade Duty is to be regarded as a deposit during a term of three months, before expiry of which the produce must be reshipped for a foreign port, and the merchant will thereupon immediately recover the amount of the Coast Trade Duty lodged with the Customs. If the term expire without shipment of the produce, the said amount will be carried to the account of Customs Revenue, and the produce, if subsequently shipped to a foreign port, will pay a full Export Duty.

3. If the produce, though shipped within the term allowed, be found to have been subjected to unauthorised changes of quality, condition, &c., the Coast Trade Duty lodged will not be returned, and an Export Duty as upon all other produce leaving the port will be levied.

4. If, on arrival of the produce at the port of entry, loss of the Export Duty Certificate be alleged, the export duty can be lodged with the Customs until the Customs Authorities shall ascertain the fact from those of the port of shipment.

5. Native produce accompanied by a Certificate that the Coast Trade Duty has been paid at the second port, may be carried to any other port or ports in China without payment of further duty to the Maritime Customs.

6. Native produce carried from Shanghae to Hankow or Kiukiang, or *vice versâ*, pays a full Import or Export duty and Coast Trade Duty. While the river trade continue under the provisional Rules now in force, these duties will be levied at Shanghae. If the produce in question be entered for re-export to a foreign port, the Coast Trade Duty will be deposited and refunded as provided in clause 2 of this Rule:

REVISED PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN THE YANG-TSZE RIVER.

Of the Ten Articles drawn up in March last, Articles I. to VI. stand as before;

Article VII. is modified as the Prince of Kung proposes;

Articles VIII. and IX. stand as before; the latter being made the last but one of the Regulations;

Articles X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. proposed by the Prince, are rendered unnecessary by the Notification respecting Transit Dues, Exemption Certificates, and Coast Trade Duties;

Article XV. is in part only adopted; British trade in Oil, Hemp, Steel, Iron, Provisions, Timber, and Copper Cash, and the hire and purchase of native vessels, being authorised under the following Rules.

A. Oil, Hemp, Steel, Iron, Provisions, Timber, and Copper Cash may be transported under the following conditions:—The shipper shall give notice of the quantity he desires to ship, and of the port of its destination, and shall bind himself by a bond, such shipper being agent of a mercantile firm established in China, or, if not so, by a bond with two sufficient sureties, to the value of the quantity shipped to return within three months from the date of shipment to the Collector at the port of shipment, a certificate to be issued by him with an acknowledgment thereon of the discharge of the cargo specified at the port of destination subscribed, and sealed by the Collector at the latter port, or failing the due return of this certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to that of the goods shipped; and the vessel concerned will be deprived of the river pass, and prohibited from further trading on the river.

B. In the case of native junks chartered or purchased by British subjects to convey produce to or from ports on the Yang-tsze-kiang, the Customs at the port of departure shall, on application of the Consul, issue to the party concerned a special Junk Pass. But the said party must deposit with the Customs a bond, such party being agent of a mercantile firm established in China, or, if not so, a bond with two sufficient sureties, to the value of the vessel and cargo, to return within two months from the date of his bond, to the Collector at the port of departure, the Junk Pass issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon, subscribed and sealed by the Collector of the port of destination, of the arrival of the junk and discharge of her cargo, or failing the due return of this certificate, to forfeit the sum specified in the bond or deposited with the Customs.

Article XVI. corresponds with the original Article X. and will stand.

Article 7.

The payment of duties due by vessels trading up and down the Yang-tsze under these Regulations being duly provided for by Articles I., IV., and VI., of the said Regulations, Articles XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI. of the Treaty of Tien-tsing will not apply to any such vessels, and they are accordingly authorised to load or discharge at Hankow or Kiukiang without applying for Custom House Permits, or paying duties until her return to Shanghae.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. N. Hazelwood, will be despatched from Shanghae, on *Thursday, the 7th inst., at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 6th* and *7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of to-morrow*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Tuesday, the 5th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 18th September, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Frederick Ballance is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
28de Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Hassamhoy Parpia being about to leave Shanghai, the name of our firm per procuration will be hereafter signed by Mr. Ismalbhoy Namey.

NURSEY KESSEWJEE & Co.
16no Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they have opened at this place a branch of their Establishments in Hamburgh and Hongkong; and having made arrangements for always being well supplied with every description of Gentlemen's Clothing of the greatest variety and latest fashion, they hope by strict attention to orders entrusted to their care, combined with moderate prices, to gain a share of the Public Patronage.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
Show Rooms, Mission Road, Corner of Temple Road.
9no Shanghai, 28th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Shebach having taken over the management of the Firm, is authorized to sign our name per procuration.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
9no Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert Deacon in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

Mr. Thomas S. Odell is this day admitted a partner therein.

DEACON & Co.
2fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our Firm ceased this day. The business will be continued under the name of O. H. Baker & Co.

C. H. RICHARDS.
2fe Yokuhama, October 14th, 1861.

O. H. BAKER & Co.,

Dealers in Ship and Family Supplies and Commission Merchants.

YOKUHAMA,
1no JAPAN.

SPENCER COMPTON,

(Late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length, or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
o Shanghai, 2d November, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Monday next, the 4th instant*, at 11 a.m.

The Schooner Yacht "*PHANTOM*," 38 Tons Register, built at Nagasaki this year, under European Superintendence.

She has Double Framing, is well Fastened with Iron Knees and Oak Cheeks, is Coppered and fully found in every requisite for immediate service, and sails remarkably well.

The Sale will take place on board as she now lies off the Yang-king-pang Creek. At same time will be offered 11 Tons Iron Kentledge.

Terms of Sale.—*Cash in Shanghai Sycee. The expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.*

GEORGE THORBURN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
4no Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. P. A. CLIFTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on *Tuesday, the 5th instant*, at 11 a.m.,

The following Goods:—

40 Hides of Leather, 60 Picals of Hankow Rice, 400 Westphalia and other Hams, Cheese, Mess Beef and Pork, 20 boxes of French Sausages, a number of French Preserves, Sable Skins, Ales, Wines and Spirits in wood and bottle, 600 double Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Winter Clothing, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Pistols and Revolvers, Cheroots and Cigars, Hosiery and other articles, and a large quantity of Japanese Ware, Desert Service, Bolts and Pouches, &c., &c., as per Catalogue.

Also, at 4.50 p.m., a Superior-bred Black Setter, well trained and shot over.

o Shanghai, 2d November, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., also on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England	Sep. 10	Hankow	Oct. 23
Hongkong	Oct. 26	Nagasaki	Oct. 21
Tientsin	Oct. 20	Kanagawa	Oct. 21

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong ..July 12 } Received *viâ* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 4 } Aug. 27.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. Pownall, on Saturday, the 19th October, J. L. Roberts, Esq., of Shanghai, to Miss Emily Moore, of Sydney.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 1st Nov. 1861.		*Ending 1st Nov. 1860.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
October				
26.—	72	61	62	59
27.—	72	63	63	60
28.—	77	67	63	57
29.—	69	60	63	57
30.—	63	52	65	56
31.—	65	58	58	53
November				
1.—	65	58	57	54

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
October		
26,	560	620
28,	560	615
29,	560	615
30,	560	615
31,	no quotation	no quotation
November		
1,	568	620

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Nov. 1, H.M. Gun-boats *Clown* (75), *Drake* (78), and *Watchful* (79).

Departed.—Nov. 1, *Contest*, (H.I.M. str.), Draper, for Chefoo and Tientsin; 1, *Shandon*, (Br. str.), Wighton, for Ningpo; 1, *Laurick*, (Br. bg.), Hooper, for Kanagawa; 1, *Wavelet*, (Am. bq.), Gates, for Nagasaki viâ Ningpo; 1, *Garland*, (Am. sch.), Mullenhoff, for Newchwang; 1, *Svetlana*, (H.I.R.M. fr.) for Manila and Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Niemen*, from Wu-hu, Capt. Harcourt, H.M.'s 31st Regt; from Hankow, Mr. J. W. Lewis. Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, His Excellency Snr. Guimaraens and Lady Guimarâens, Major and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Coghill, Mr. and Mrs. St. Aulaire and child, Messrs. Dow, Beatty, Jones, Jamieson, Boone, Winscomley, C. J. Beart, J. Llewellyn, Marsh, T. W. Smith, Dunkelley, Abinson, N. Moses, and J. W Lambert.

Departed—Per *Fire Dart*, for Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. Dimler and child, Messrs. Jarvie, Coutts, Francis, Ryrie, Mackellar, J. B. Endicott, and W. Endicott.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

September 12.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. J. Holt, R.M., and Dixwell.

For Shanghai,—Mr. W. Watson.

September 27.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. Porter, Mourilyan, A. Bourjau and Wengler.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. T. N. Besler, W. L. Hartmans, and H. B. Dalziel.

October 4.

For Hongkong,—The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Col. Moody, R.E., and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Aspinall, Messrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, F. H. Thompson, Lawrence, J. W. Powell, Gilman, H. B. Lemann, Overton, F. Heald, and Don José de Aquilar.

For Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Messrs. M. L. Kniffler, Garrett and W. Watson.

October 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Mackay.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. H. Cope and R. Elias.

October 27.

For Shanghai.—Mr. Visher.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Emeu*, Oct. 24, Dr. and Mrs. Coghill, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Henie, Messrs. N. Fazul, E. Cassum, Dow, Beatty, Jones, Jamieson, Boone, Ramsay, Blackhead, A. Brown, Winstanley, Shaw, Wright, J. M. Brown, Thomson, Murray, Allen, Hurst, Weatherley, Goodwin, Hunter, Moore, Redman, Harris, Strachan, Johnson, Ascaraga, Caldeson, Hanse, Maxwell, G. V. Bemfield, Signor Fascasine, and the Hon. Mr. Burlinghame, U. S. Minister.

Departure.—Per *Columbian*, Oct. 15, Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Armistead, Hon. W. T. Mercer, Comr. Harvey, R.N., Capt. Twiss, R.A., Asst.-Surg. Bogg, Com.-Gen. Turner, C.B., D.A.C.G., Servantes, Capts. Williamson, Lafitte, and Barcham, Messrs. Bovs, G. F. Cates, B. Hormusjee, N. Cussetjee, Y. Thaver, Telge, Layon, Ladage, P. M. Tait, H. T. Devens, P. J. Hughes, G. Morrison, Benjamin, Baillie, Browne, McDonald, Hon. S. Annesley, and 3 Spaniards.

The London Mail of 26th Sept., will be due in Hongkong on the 10th inst. and here on the 17th. Last year it arrived on the 19th inst. per *Yang-tsze.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday morning, the 7th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Having given the principal news by the English Mail of the 10th August in our Daily issue, we now simply record the date of its arrival in the *Herald*, by the steamer *Cadiz*, at 9 o'clock a.m., 13th October.

The translations herewith published of certain memorials and decrees, may prove not altogether uninteresting, taken in connection with recent events, and from their having been amongst the last that concerned foreigners, that were presented to, or issued by the late Emperor Heen-Fung.

The first memorial evinces considerable unwillingness on the part of Prince Kung and his two colleagues, to undertake the sole adjustment of questions that affect not only foreigners, but the Chinese Revenue. While displaying a desire to do nothing that shall cause the foreigners to complain, the Prince evidently prefers to meet his countrymen supported by an old institution, the Board of Revenue; the Foreign Office would seem too new to willingly risk its influence, by making enactments that might give umbrage to the Boards and high provincial authorities.

The Imperial edict, in reply to the first memorial, is worded in evident recognition of the importance of the foreign question, but it nevertheless shows that the wish of the Court was to throw the responsibility of everything that concerned intercourse with other countries upon the Prince and his party. The task before the Prince, from a Chinese point of view, is not an enviable one; good management will bring him neither thanks nor reward, and any mistake or misconstruction will by no means pass unnoticed.

In the second and third memorials, the Prince reports on the consultations held at the Foreign Office relative to the revenue administration, and comments upon the memoranda furnished by Mr. Hart.

The Emperor, in the final decree, in a very business-like manner, refers the questions brought up and the various suggestions to the high authorities concerned, directing them to report on the feasibility of what had been proposed.

From these documents it would appear that Foreign trade has been minutely discussed at Court, where the recognition accorded to the Foreign Inspectorate is unmistakeable.

First Memorial.

Yih-soo, Prince of Kung; Kwei-leang, Secretary of State; and Wăn-seang, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue—Imperial Commissioners for the Management of Foreign Affairs—memorialize reverentially, praying that the Board of Revenue may be directed to co-operate with them in the discussion and settlement of certain fiscal questions.

Since the conclusion of peace, not a day has passed in which your Ministers have not devoted their most serious consideration to the questions affecting the Maritime Revenue. It is on the Customs' collections that the Imperial Treasury depends for its funds; should, therefore, the slightest mistake be committed at the very outset of what must be regarded as the initiatory period, its consequences will surely make themselves severely felt at some future time. There is, besides, the foreign question; and, in order to the prevention of a recurrence of misunderstandings and disputes, it is more important than ever that the greatest caution should be exercised in all matters that concern the intercourse now commenced.

Your Ministers have taken advantage of the presence, in the Capital, of the Inspector-General of Customs, Hih-tih (Mr. Hart), to discuss many questions connected with fiscal regulations. Numerous and varied have been the considerations that presented themselves, and it is truly most difficult to comprehend thoroughly the abuses that have existed or that may result from further action.

Amongst certain regulations to which the Imperial assent was last year accorded, your Ministers proposed, that—while the total amounts of Customs' collections should be reported to the Foreign Office—the business of examining and auditing accounts should continue to be performed by the Board of Revenue, without any interference on the part of the Foreign Office. The Imperial assent to the proposition just stated being on record, your Ministers need not necessarily concern themselves with the matters under discussion. But, inasmuch as foreigners are thereby affected, your Ministers would not presume to evade the responsibilities of their position, by throwing upon others a difficult business shirked by themselves. If general interests can in any way be advantaged, your Ministers are fully prepared to apply themselves vigorously to the task, alike heedless of personal inconvenience and official misconstruction.

It is not as if your Ministers had, heretofore, had no acquaintance with revenue matters—your Minister Wăn-seang is a Vice-President of the Board of Revenue; but one man's ability has its limits, and although he may be acquainted with some points, he may be ignorant of others, and in that way it might be difficult in the extreme to arrive at such plans as should fully put an end to the malpractices and abuses of Revenue administration.

Again, the adjustment of Customs' matters is the very work for which the Board of Revenue is constituted and responsible; and, were your Memorialists to take upon themselves the sole arrangement of the questions in hand, its own auditing duties might prove somewhat perplexing to a Board whose members had never themselves studied the subject, and who were altogether ignorant as to what might be unimportant and what otherwise. From this point of view, then, it seems expedient to pray that, by Imperial decree, the members of the Board of Revenue may be commanded to devote their best and most careful attention to the framing of Customs' rules for all the ports. The regulations, by the Board deemed requisite, having been there drafted, your Ministers can co-operate in the execution of the same; and, as regards all those points on which the views of foreigners must be ascertained, your memorialists will zealously apply themselves to their discussion with the ministers of Great Britain and France.

To sum up: Revenue rules carry with them facilities for malpractices and generate abuses; there must therefore be a general reform without partiality, and an entire washing away of the ills that have accumulated. The point to be aimed at, is such an arrangement as shall, on the one hand, give rise to no complaints on the part of foreigners, and which shall, on the other, prevent for the future the peculations and corrupt doings of the subordinates in the provinces. Business being attended to, with perfect rectitude and conjoint strength, a stop will be put to malpractices and abuses, and much benefit will accrue to the Imperial Revenue.

So soon as the regulations have been drawn up and conjointly carried into execution, the work of auditing accounts will devolve on the Board of Revenue, in accordance with the arrangement that has been sanctioned.

It is with a deep conviction of the importance of these Revenue questions, that your Ministers have now embodied in this memorial the reasons which seem to them to call for the co-operation of the Board of Revenue, and their respectful prayer now is that an Imperial decree be issued, commanding the Board to act in accordance with the suggestions made.

A respectful memorial.

The Imperial Decree, in reply to the First Memorial.

The Prince of Kung and colleagues pray that the Board of Revenue may be directed to co-operate with them in the settlement of certain Revenue questions, reporting that the Inspector-General Hart is now at Peking, and stating that so many and so varied are the points by them with him discussed, that, for them unaided, to attain a thorough comprehension of the attendant difficulties and abuses, is no easy task, &c., &c., &c.

We are quite aware that the memorialists are correct in their statement that the administration of the Maritime Revenue is but in its first stage, and that they themselves are unable to comprehend the abuses that are originated. But on this occasion of instituting new Custom's offices at the various ports and of [initiating] intercourse with foreigners, should the regulations decided on prove imperfect or unsatisfactory the result will be troublesome discussions. Further, the local circumstances of the various ports differ from each other, and probably the Board of Revenue might prove inadequate to the task of definitive adjustment.

Let, then, the Customs' regulations for the various ports be fully deliberated upon and drafted by the Prince and his colleagues, and let them present the same in a Memorial; the memorial will thereon be forwarded to the high officers superintending trade at the Treaty ports, whose duty it will then be to consult and determine, taking into consideration local circumstances and requirements. Let all concerned exercise the utmost care in cleansing without partiality, and in washing away the corrupt practices that have accumulated, in order that foreign merchants may have neither reason for complaint nor foundations on which to ground other demands.

Let these orders be communicated to the Memorialists. Respect this!

19th June, 1861.

Second Memorial.

Yih-soo, Prince of Kung. Kwei-leang, Secretary of State; and Wăn-seang, Vice President of the Board of Revenue—Imperial Commissioners for the Management of Foreign Affairs—memorialize reverentially, again introducing Revenue affairs, and presenting to the Sacred Glance a statement of the nature and results of their deliberations.

Your Ministers—inasmuch as the administration of the Customs' revenue was in its earliest stage, and taking advantage of the presence in the capital of the Inspector-General, Mr. Hart—some time ago presented a memorial, praying that the members of the Board of Revenue might be commanded to discuss and arrange the various matters that called for settlement, and to co-operate with the memorialists in the enforcement of the regulations. Subsequently, your Ministers received the Imperial Edict of the 19th June.

[*Here the Memorialists quote the Decree issued in reply to their first Memorial.*]

The Sacred Solicitude [of Your Majesty] is reverentially seen to be perfect in its completeness; respectful obedience is due thereto. In the humble opinion of your Memorialists, Customs' affairs not only affect the Imperial Treasury, but have likewise an important bearing upon the great question of quietness and peace; and, in praying for the co-operation of the Board of Revenue, the Foreign Office was actuated by the fact that a commencement was but just being made, and by a consciousness that action in the matter, inasmuch as it concerned foreign intercourse, was of the greatest moment.

The Decree received, however, commands your Ministers to discuss the matter themselves and to make such propositions as they may deem proper in a Memorial, which is to be submitted to the high officers superintending trade, whom it directs to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with local requirements. Your Ministers would venture to remark that, in the event of adopting, as a mode of adjustment, merely accordance with local requirements, it is to be apprehended that the general question cannot possibly be so arranged as to secure completeness and uniformity. Your Ministers would not presume to sit by inactive, allowing, through their remissness or collusion, matters to take their own course.

Your Ministers, in their first interviews with Inspector-General Hart, discussed with him Customs business generally. He has now handed in nine reports, some of which refer to subjects on which your Ministers have not deliberated; the others, discussing questions that have already been under consideration, do not altogether correspond with the results that your Ministers, by themselves, had arrived at. The reports of the most importance are those that refer to opium and native produce.

As regards opium, your Minister Wan-seang took part in the discussion of the questions affecting it; but your Ministers, Yih-soo and Kwei-leang, had no share in the original settlement. It would therefore be advisable to lay Mr. Hart's report and memorandum, on the questions connected with the revenue accruing from opium, before the various Ministers to whose counsels the matter was originally confided; they should again be directed to make the proper arrangements.

As regards native produce, it is already among the Treaty stipulations that, on leaving any of the ports, it shall pay duty according to the rate laid down in the Tariff of Exports; but neither Treaty nor Tariff has distinctly provided for native produce carried from one Treaty port to another in foreign bottoms. Much misunderstanding has been thereby caused, and many malpractices have thence originated. Should inadequate provisions be drawn up, dishonest traders would in all probability avoid the heavy [duties] and embrace the light, thereby not only leading to Revenue deficits, but competing injuriously with the business of the [Chinese] commercial class. Again and again have your Ministers discussed this subject with Mr. Hart, their proposition being to the effect that native produce re-imported should at every office by it passed be taxed in the Chinese way; he agreed that such an arrangement could not be pronounced a wrong one, but he was apprehensive of its being met with many objections on the part of the authorities of the various foreign States.

Your Ministers had subsequently an interview with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Wade, who, by request, called at the Foreign Office, when various Customs' questions were minutely discussed. With respect to native produce, Mr. Bruce requested your minister Yih-soo [Prince Kung] to place his propositions in writing, and communicate them to the English and French representatives at Peking, in order that they might be enabled to proceed thereon to ascertain the views of the merchants and effect an adjustment. Your ministers thereon in an official communication made two propositions, either of which they were ready to agree to on its being adopted by the foreign representatives: the first was that native produce, having paid a full export duty, if re-imported in foreign bottoms, should at the port of import pay a full Tariff duty, the amount accruing to the revenue from collections on such re-imports to be subject to the Indemnity deduction; the second proposal was, that native produce re-imported in foreign bottoms should pay a half tariff duty at the port of import, the amount therefrom accruing not to be subject to Indemnity deductions. And to each proposition, it was further appended that after the payment of the re-import duty, the commodities concerned should be subject to all the taxes and collections usual at at the offices and barriers subsequently passed. The official replies to the despatches containing the above proposition, have not yet been received.

It is from the transport of native produce that the greater part of the inland revenue is derived, and it is in connection with such transport that frauds on the revenue and other abuses may be most easily originated. Your Ministers are of opinion that their proposition, if it can be carried out, will meet the difficulty, and prove beneficial to the interests of the Customs.

As regards the reports and memoranda presented by Inspector-General Hart, your Ministers would remark that, while they are of opinion that they contain many suggestions worthy of adoption, your Ministers would not presume to act at once upon them. They submit them to the Imperial eye in a separate document, in which are embodied such remarks as occurred to them in connection with the questions treated of. Your Ministers have likewise forwarded Mr. Hart's reports and the Foreign Office despatch relating to the native produce, to the high officers superintending trade, in order that they may carefully consider the same, and report thereon with all minuteness and speed.

Your Ministers now present a copy of their despatch relating to native produce, and offer to the Sacred Glance of His Imperial Majesty this respectful memorial, reporting the nature of their deliberations as regards the Custom's revenue.

A respectful memorial.

The Emperor's first reply to the above memorial consisted simply of the words: "A decree will be separately issued. Respect this!"

Additional Memorial covering Mr. Hart's reports, and commenting on their contents.

Your Ministers have repeatedly and with increased attention perused the nine reports handed in by the Inspector-General. The foundation upon which he grounds his statements and suggestions is, that, if an increase of revenue is to be looked for, rules and regulations must be devised of a kind that shall meet the requirements of the new state of affairs; and many of his recommendations are such as should by treaty be carried into effect. Your Ministers have repeatedly discussed all the questions with Mr. Hart during his visits to the Foreign Office. Although the reports, presented by him need not be entirely acted upon still, as they are by no means devoid of suggestions worthy of being adopted, your Ministers respectfully submit them with their comments thereon for the Imperial decision.

Trade on the river Yang-tsze.—The memorandum makes import and export duties payable at Shanghai, permits shipment and discharge of cargo at pleasure between Hankow and Chin-kiang, proposes that the river above Chin-kiang be considered as the inner harbour of Shanghai, condemns the proposed establishment of Customs offices along the Yang-tsze, and states that by such an arrangement there need neither be evasions nor diminishment of revenue. As regards the Yang-tsze valley, your Ministers would remark, that the presence or absence of banditti cannot at any point or time be looked upon as certain; and were merchants to engage in clandestine dealings, it would be really difficult to establish cruizers for their apprehension. It is therefore expedient, for the prevention of frauds on the revenue, to collect duties at the general emporium; at the same time, if it be arranged that, while duties are to be paid at Shanghai, shipment and discharge of cargo shall be permitted at pleasure between Hankow and Chinkiang, it is to be feared that with such laxity traders will be under no control. The Governor of Keang-soo should therefore be directed to examine into the facts and local circumstances, and advise the measures by him deemed appropriate and satisfactory.

2*d. Foreign ships carrying native produce coastwise.*—The memorandum says, that on native produce that has been carried out of port in a foreign vessel, the Chinese Government has no means of collecting any additional duty, but states that it would not seem unreasonable to demand a transit due on such native produce as is re-imported. Your Ministers, however, cannot find in the Treaty or Tariff any clause or stipulations that can be laid hold of, as prescribing for the treatment of native produce when re-imported; at the same time, there is not, in any of the Treaty articles, any special clause prohibiting such transport of native produce from port to port in foreign bottoms. Thus, at the discussions your Ministers had with Mr. Hart on this point, it was their wish to make the duties [on coasting trade] comparatively heavy, in order to prevent Chinese traders from taking advantage of the foreign cover, and to deter foreigners from going into the interior. In addition therefore to what Mr. Hart had proposed, your Ministers thought of a re-import Transit due, or, failing that, collection of duties at the offices passed. Accordingly despatches were written to the English and French, proposing either that re-imported native produce should pay a re-import full tariff duty, from which two-tenths might be deducted for the Indemnity, or that there should be no Indemnity deduction if admitted at a half tariff rate, and that in either case it should subsequently be liable to all taxes and collections at the offices and barriers passed. It is not yet known which proposal will be adopted; on the receipt of their despatches in reply, the matter will again be considered.

3*rd. Transit Dues.*—The memorandum states that, in order to the collection of Inland Transit dues, it is of the utmost importance that great care be taken to select appropriate and commanding points for Barrier Stations. It is of course to foreign goods entering the country, and to native produce leaving it, that Mr. Hart's remarks apply; they do not affect re-imported native produce. Your Ministers are also of opinion that appropriate positions should be selected for the Barrier Stations. Native produce leaving the country should produce the Barrier pass as proof [of payment of Inland dues], and foreign merchandise entering the interior should carry with it a Barrier pass to distinguish it [from Chinese goods] In this way, the goods imported and exported by foreign merchants would in all cases pay a Tariff duty and one Transit due [and nothing more]. The mode of action is not yet completely arranged; but it will, when carried out, benefit the Imperial Revenue. A Transit due levied in this way is, too, provided for by the Treaty; and as it is an inland due, not a maritime duty, it is not liable to the Indemnity deduction. The high officers superintending trade in the north and south, should be directed to carry out the proposed arrangements.

4. *Opium imported at the several Treaty ports.*—This memorandum states that about 70,000 chests of opium are annually brought to China, that the effect of a heavy duty on the drug is to place a premium on smuggling. It proposes two modes of collection—1st, a heavy duty on import, say sixty Taels, the opium to be thenceforth, go where it may, free from all other tax or impost, or, 2nd, a collection, according to the Tariff rate, of thirty Taels from the importer, and subsequently of fifteen Taels from the Chinese purchaser, the payment of forty-five Taels to free the Opium from all other charges while within the limits of the prefecture in which the Treaty port may be situate; after leaving the prefecture the opium to be taxed as deemed requisite by the local authorities.

Your Ministers would remark that opium is the great staple among foreign imports, and that the Treaty already provides that it shall pay duty at the rate of thirty Taels on import, and that, after leaving the port of import, it shall be taxed as to China may seem proper. Further, some time ago Mr. Wade complained that at Shanghae a committee was levying, in addition to the Import duty, a tax of fifty Taels, thereby infringing the Treaty stipulations and damaging mercantile interests. Your Ministers thereon applied to the governor of Keang-soo for information, and he, in reply, reported that opium on entry paid, per pecul, a Tariff duty of thirty Taels, and that, when sold to Chinese, the purchaser paid a Chinese duty of thirty Taels and a contribution of Twenty Taels; that the only sum the foreign importer was called on to pay was the Tariff rate thirty Taels, and that the other fifty Taels, being collected from the Chinese purchaser, did not in any way concern or affect the foreign merchant. Accordingly, your Ministers, in their discussions with Mr. Hart, always insisted upon it as a general principle, that the Chinese Government had the right, and was at liberty, to collect on opium whatever tax it pleased. Mr. Hart, however, always replied that there was a limit to the tax that opium could bear; that it ought not to be too heavy; that the Shanghae returns [of the after collections] exhibited no great success; that, even if his own plan of collecting only forty-five Taels were adopted, the duty would not be so low as not to tempt smugglers—for although he reckoned the import of opium at 70,000 chests annually, he would not calculate the opium revenue on more than 60,000; that if, after the payment of Tariff duty, the regulations prescribed a further collection of fifty Taels, such regulations would be merely nominal and to a great extent but waste paper; that there would be numerous evasions of the tax, and that afterwards smugglers would take their goods elsewhere, avoiding the Customs' port; and that the amount collected at a rate of eighty Taels would, in all probability, be less than the sums accruing to the revenue on a forty-five Taels tax. Your Ministers again and again discussed the matter with him in all its bearings; the general bent of his argument was that, as regarded taxation of all kinds, the heavier the tax the more numerous would be the attempts at evasion, and that, with respect to opium in particular, a reduction in the rate of duty,—while it would be a lessening of the tax on a specific quantity,—would be attended with an increase in the amount of opium reported for payment of duty. Your Ministers are of opinion that there is much reason in what he says; but, not being the parties who originally drew up the opium rules, they pray that the matter may be referred to the several high Ministers who took part in the first arrangements. With regard to Mr. Hart's proposition to make it obligatory on all Chinese dealing in opium to take out a license, without putting any limit to the number to be licensed, the high Commissioners superintending trade at the Treaty ports, north and south [*i.e.* Hsieh at Shanghae and Tsung-how at Tientsin], should be directed to consider the proposition and report upon its feasibility.

5. *Salt Revenue.*—The memorandum states that in the Kwang-tung province, contraband salt and smuggled merchandise enter, from the sea, by the same waters, and recommends, for the prevention of smuggling generally and for the better protection of both Salt and Customs' revenue, that the Superintendent of Customs and the Salt Commissioner be directed to act conjointly in the establishment of an effective preventive service; the additional expenditure required for the proper carrying out of the plan, proposed in detail, is calculated at 200,000 Taels annually, while the amount to which the Revenue would be benefitted thereby, is shewn to be not less than 500,000 Taels.

Your Ministers would here remark that the Superintendent of Customs and the Salt Commissioner are, by law, authorised to commission revenue cruizers, but that the functionaries in question having each heretofore attended merely to the working of his own department and having never attempted co-operation or joint action, it does not seem by any means to be doubted but that such procedure may have originated the guaranteeing of smuggling, evasions of duty, and many other abuses. Were they, on the other hand, to act in concert, it is quite certain that they would be able to offer such opposition to smugglers as would greatly tend to the benefit of the Imperial revenue. It is not, however, impossible but that there may be some difficulties in the way, both as to the providing of the required funds and the carrying out of joint action. Your Ministers would therefore advise that Mr. Hart's suggestions be sent to the Governor-General of the Two Kwang, who, in concert with the Governor of Kwangtung, can consult with the Superintendent of Customs and the Salt Commissioner, and then report upon the practicability of the plan proposed.

6. *Estimated amount of duties collectable.*—This memorandum states that the duties accruing on foreign trade, if honestly administered and collected in accordance with Mr. Hart's other suggestions, should amount annually to more than Ten million Taels; that any increase of the troubles caused by the banditti will interfere so much with trade, that a proportionate decrease must be expected in the revenue; and that the restoration of tranquillity would give an impetus to trade that would be attended with a more flourishing condition of Customs' finances.

In reply to the enquiries made by Your Ministers in connection with this memorandum, Mr. Hart stated that the present revenue returns are sufficient proof in themselves of the dishonest practices connected with the administration; that, as regarded the mode of collection, the Chinese Revenue officers seemed to know of no other rule than to levy the heaviest duties, while they altogether neglected preventive measures; and that, if his suggestions could be adopted, no great difficulty need be experienced in the collection of the amount stated. Your Ministers have already directed Mr. Hart to report quarterly the amounts collected with other details, the reports to be in duplicate, one copy being for the Board of Revenue and the other for the Foreign Office.

6. *Drawbacks and Exemption Certificates.*—On this point Your Ministers have questioned Mr. Hart, being desirous of substituting Drawback and of doing away with exemption certificates; he, however, fears that such a change migh give rise to frauds on the revenue. He explains that were the Customs to grant a drawback certificate to a merchant and were that merchant then to dispose of his merchandise at some port not open to trade and without a Custom house, the Imperial Revenue could not other than suffer. He seems to have sufficient reason for what he advises.

As regards exemption certificates, your Ministers formerly proposed that, in the event of continuing their issue, the duty paid at the first port on goods eventually consumed at another, should either be sent in specie to the latter, or, if retained for government purposes at the former, should be transferred to the accounts of the latter, in order to the avoidance of deficit at one place and excess at another. But the foreign revenue collected at Tientsin is to be set apart specially for the expenditure of the capital, and, as is on record, the ports that have collected duties on goods eventually consumed at Tientsin, are to send the sums collected, *minus* the Indemnity deductions, in specie, direct to Peking. Having arranged with Mr. Hart that exemption certificates shall continue to be granted, your Ministers now advise that the proposition contained in the former memorial, relative to the transmission of specie to the capital, be carried into execution.

As regards native produce transported coastwise by foreign merchants, it has already been arranged that it shall for the future pay an import duty as it was formerly wont to do; on such produce, exemption certificates need not be granted. The provincial authorities should be notified of this, and directed to act in accordance therewith.

7. *Expenses of Collection.*—The memorandum presented estimates the annual expenditure, under the new system, at about 570,000 Taels.

To your Ministers' enquiries on this head, Mr. Hart replied that the offices held by the Commissioners of Customs were offices of trust and of great importance; that it was necessary to secure for such offices trustworthy and able men; and that the salaries of such ought to be liberal. Inadequate pay would only obtain the services of a class of men that might prove inefficient or dishonest.

Your Ministers would remark that, while Mr. Lay was at Shanghae as Inspector-General, the annual expenditure was very great; but, during that time, the revenue more than doubled itself. If, then, the revenue is seen to increase annually and daily, and if the Commissioners of Customs, assisting the Revenue officials at the various ports, can lop off all malpractices, and, putting down abuses, are seen to superintend the transaction of business with honesty and zeal,—of course they may be paid liberally in return for the pains taken by them.

With regard, however, to the list of people employed, and the rates of pay proposed for each class, the High Commissioners superintending trade should be directed to examine into and report on the same.

8. *Opium Committee at Canton.*—This memorandum states that the Committee in question had given it to be understood, that such opium as paid the fee of Fifty taels per chest, would be secured against any collection on the part of the Customs.

Your Ministers considering that the Board of Revenue must be in possession of the returns presented by the Taxation Committees at Canton, at once made official enquiry. The Board's reply was to the effect that, in the Canton province, the three districts of San-shwuy, Kaouyaou, and Nan-hae, from the 4th, 7th, and 10th months, respectively, of the 8th year of Hëen Fung to the end of the 9th year, had collected in all, through their Finance Committee, some 513,000 Taels; that whether or not opium had been taxed by the said Committees, the Board knew not; and that the Board had now directed the Committees to send in truthful and detailed accounts of the amounts collected and the goods taxed.

Mr. Hart's memorandum states, however, that the action of the Finance Committee interferes with the duties and working of the Customs. The Governor-General of the Two Kwang and the Governor of Kwang-tung should be directed to report on the correctness of his statement, and the matter should then be referred to the Ministers, who originally had charge of the opium tax, for their consideration and adjustment.

9. *Hok-shan Teas.*—This memorandum states that for some time past the quantity of teas smuggled to Macao has been annually increasing; that the yearly loss to the Customs' Revenue is not less than 60,000 Taels; that while the export duty on Tea is Tls. 2.5.0 per pecul, the Hokshan Finance Committee has been collecting a tax of 5 mace per pecul, and, on the receipt thereof, issuing permits for the tea to be taken to Macao; that, the merchant in this way gaining 2 taels per pecul, the result is that the dealers in Hokshan Teas go direct to Macao, and entirely evade the payment of the proper duty.

Your Ministers made enquiries at the Board of Revenue on this point; but, just as in the case of the opium, the Board states that it is unable to say whether duties or taxes have or have not been collected by the Finance Committee on Teas; the Board has, however, sent orders to Canton, calling for full and detailed accounts.

The Governor-General of the Two Kwang and the Governor of Kwang-tung should be directed to examine into and report on the practice in question. When their report has been received, the matter can again be brought forward for adjustment.

Your Ministers having now commented on the various memoranda handed in by Mr. Hart and on the questions therein discussed, now humbly pray that the Emperor's Sacred Glance may be thereto directed. A respectful memorial.

Emperor's Reply.

A separate Edict will be issued.

Respect this!

Emperor's Decree in reply to the Second and Third Memorials of the Prince of Kung and Colleagues.

The Keun-ke Ta-chin notify Hsieh, Imperial Commissioner Superintending Trade at the Southern Divisions of Ports; Tsung, Superintendent of the Three Northern Ports; Laou, Governor-General of the Two Kwang; Ke, Governor of Kwang-tung; and Yu-tsing, Superintendent of Customs, Canton,—that on the 7th July, the Emperor issued the following edict:—The Prince of Kung and his colleagues have presented memorials, having reference to their consultations on the subject of fiscal arrangements and commenting on the reports and memoranda, therein contained, that were drawn up and handed in by the Inspector-General.

As regards the administration of the revenue, it is essential, at the outset, that proper regulations be drawn up, in order that, on the one hand, there may be an increase in the collections, and, on the other, a decrease in smuggling and its concomitant malpractices. The said Inspector-General Hart has now presented seven memoranda and two reports, all of which have been discussed and commented upon by the Prince and his colleagues—they contain many suggestions that are by no means unworthy of being acted upon.

As regards trade on the river Yang-tsze, the Inspector-General proposes that all import and export duties shall be collected at Shanghae, that merchants shall be allowed to discharge and ship cargo at pleasure between Chin-kiang and Hankow, that the river above Chin-kiang be considered the inner port of Shanghae, and that the establishment of useless offices be not carried out. The Prince remarks on this that, the collection of revenue being rendered extremely difficult by the uncertainty of the movements of the banditti, it is expedient to collect duties at the general emporium, but fears that, if permission be accorded to trade at will above Chin-kiang, the result will be a want of limit or control.

As regards transit dues, the report recommends the selection of commanding barrier stations, having reference of course to the collection of Inland dues on foreign goods entering, and on native produce leaving the interior—native produce re-entering the country to be separately provided for. It is proper that care should be exercised in the establishment of barriers, and, for native produce leaving the country, the barrier pass should be produced as a proof of the payment of inland dues, while, for foreign produce entering the interior, similar passes should be issued. The goods imported or exported by foreigners, if going into or coming from the interior, would thus in all cases pay a full Tariff duty and one Transit due. By such an arrangement, the Imperial revenue would no doubt be benefitted. The Transit due referred to, is provided for by the Treaty, and being an inland tax is not subject to the Indemnity deduction.

As regards opium at the Treaty ports, the report proposes to license all dealers.

Let Hsieh and Tsung be commanded to devise measures for the proper carrying out of what has been proposed relative to the Yang-tsze, Transit dues, and Opium.

The expense of collection is estimated at about 570,000 Taels; let the lists of people to be employed and rates of pay be examined and reported on by Hsieh and Tsung.

With reference to salt and merchandise which, when being smuggled in Kwang-tung, enter by the same water routes, and the establishment of cruizers to protect the revenue, the report proposes that the Superintendent of Customs and the Salt Commissioner shall act conjointly, and that each shall be authorized to expend 100,000 Taels annually in the employment of an effective preventive force, believing that the revenue would be increased some 500,000 Taels thereby; the Prince remarks that the Superintendent of Customs and the Salt Commissioner are by law entitled to commission cruizers, but that there may possibly be some impediment in the way of providing the necessary funds or objections to conjoint action. Let therefore the Governor-General Laou and the Governor Ke consult with the Superintendent of Customs, and report on the matter with all speed.

It is also stated that the Finance Committee at Canton has given it to be understood that dealers in opium repairing to their Office first and there paying a fee of Fifty taels, need not pay any duty at the Custom House; and that the Hok-shan Branch Committee has, in the face of an export Tariff rate of Tls. 2.5.0, been permitting teas to go to Macao on the payment of 5 mace per pecul, thereby inducing merchants to evade the proper Customs' duties. The reason for establishing such Finance Committees is that they may provide funds for expenditure, for meeting which the Customs' collections are inadequate. Let then Laou-tsung-kwang and the others make careful enquiry and truthfully report whether the facts are really as reported, and whether the revenue is thereby receiving detriment.

The various documents handed in by the Inspector-General Hart, together with Prince Kung's despatch to the English and French, have been already sent to the Imperial Commissioner Hsieh and the others concerned; let them with all minuteness examine the same, and report thereon clause by clause without delay.

Let this Edict be forwarded at the rate of 600 le *per diem* to Hsieh, Tsung, Laou, and Ke; and let its contents be communicated to Yu-tsing.

Respect this!

THE WEATHER.

October.—The cool temperature which set in early in September continued throughout this month, which on the whole, has been below the average in the day, but above it in the night. The range being from 65 to 72 mean 68; and 52 to 67 mean 60—respectively. There were 12 rainy days.

In the notice of the weather for September, the mean by night is erroneously given 78° instead of 68°.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Oct. ARRIVED.

23—Saginaw, (U. S. Str.), Schenck, Shanghae.
25—Rose, (Ch. Str.), Hallpike, Shanghae.
25—Albis, (Ham. bk.), ——, Shanghae.
25—Veritas, (Ham. bg.), ——, Shanghae.
26—Shandon, (Br. Str.), Wighton, Shanghae.
29—Alice, (Br. bk.), Burr, Singapore.
29—Eagle, (Br. sch.), McPhee, Shanghae.
29—Argo, (Brem. sch.), Bosse, Whampoa.
29—Syrian, (Br. bk.), Stopher, Shanghae.

Oct. DEPARTED.

22—Kestrel, (G.-boat), Shanghae.
22—Chusan, (Br. Str.), Shanghae.
29—Shandon, (Br. Str.), Shanghae.
29—Saginaw, (U. S. Str.), Fuhchau.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *November*, 1860, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

NOVEMBER 1860.—Rainy days 0.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	57	54	16	63	53
2	60	55	17	67	53
3	62	56	18	57	47
4	59	53	19	56	52
5	56	46	20	63	58
6	53	44	21	65	57
7	55	46	22	57	48
8	55	50	23	50	39
9	54	50	24	43	32
10	56	44	25	42	31
11	57	51	26	42	32
12	55	47	27	46	34
13	55	41	28	46	41
14	51	42	29	52	43
15	56	46	30	54	41

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 62, *Min* 46
Rainy days 6.57

To be continued monthly

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct 24	Phantom		38	Douglass	Nagasaki			Dow and Co
.. 25	Andes	A. ship	459	Armstrong	Hongkong	Oct 5	Sugar	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 25	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Ningpo			Barnes Dallas
.. 25	Fire Dart	A. str.	278		Hankow	.. 21	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 25	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	do	.. 21	Tea	Russell and Co
.. 26	Adriatic	B. bark	302	Barron	Swatow	.. 6		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 26	Richard	Han bk	182	Breuer	Ningpo	.. 23	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 26	Daylight	A. ship	547	Sanger	Hankow	Sept 29	General	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 26	Niemen	B. str.	560	Hutchinson	do	Oct 23	Tea	Barnes Dallas
.. 26	Henriette Louisa	Du. sch	192	Miedirk	Kanagawa		do	Bourjau Hubener & Co
.. 26	Volunteer	B. bark	418	Whitton	Cardiff	June 18	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 26	Merse	B. bark	628	Moore	London	.. 10	General	Alfred Wilkinson & Co
.. 28	Burman	B. bark	319	Robertson	Taku	Oct 21	do	Wetmore Cryder and Co
.. 28	Salamander	Pru sch	115	Soerensen	do	.. 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	What Cheer	A. bark	334	Raymond	San F. & K'gawa	.. 18	do	Russell and Co
.. 29	Celestial	B. ship	114	Marshall	Messar & S'pore	Sept 22	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Celestial	B. bark	401	Jones	Liverpool	June 19	do	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 29	Fernandez	Por. str	230	Gibbon	Hankow			Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 29	Ringdove	[H M str.		Craigie	Chefoo			
.. 30	Flamer (93)	[H M g.-boat		Rickards				
.. 30	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo		General	Moses and Co
.. 31	Snake	[H M disp.-bt		Knevitt	Chefoo	Oct 26		
.. 31	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong	.. 26	Op., &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 31	Veloz	B. ship	571	Jones	Sydney	Sept 19	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 31	Carrie Leland	A. bark	317	Smith	Kanagawa	Oct 21	General	Ullett and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Oct 24	Rose	Chi. str	125	Hallpike	Ningpo	Ballast	Master
.. 25	Padung Panjang	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	Amoy	Sun., &c.	George Thorburn and Co
.. 25	Kin-tai-hin	Du. bk	300	Reyndert	Amoy & B'tavia	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 25	Governor-General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	Op. &c.	Dent and Co
.. 25	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk &c.,	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co.
.. 25	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 26	Corriemulzie	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Gibb, Livington and Co
.. 26	Flamer (93)						
.. 26	Solomon Family	B. ship	760	Nicholls	Amoy	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 27	Mansfield	B. bark	378	Netherway	Amoy	Opium	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 27	Alicia	B. bark	236	Morse	Whampoa		Hogg Brothers
.. 27	Alma	Da. bg		Bang	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Mirage	B. ship	718	Roberts	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Nordstern	Ha. bk		Schutt		Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	629	Hewitt	London	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 28	Fire Dart	B. ship	420	West	Hankow, &c.	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 29	Bouncer (95), [H M	[illegible]		Cresy	Nanking		
.. 29	Cricket	A. str.	81	Dollo	Chinkiang	Ballast	H. Ward
.. 30	Flora	B. bark	294	Williamson	Amoy & S'pore	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 30	Kate Carnie	B. ship	549	McLean	London	Tea, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 31	Don Pedro II	A. bark	258	Lewis	Tientsin	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Huxham	40
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	..	Craigie	200
Scout	H M steamer	21	..	..	J. Corbett	400
Starling (81)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	60
Snake	H M disp.-boat	..	..	..	Knevitt	160
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	136	..	Geary	..
Abrecht	H I R M disp.-bt	..	..	..	Pilkin	..
Griden	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Copitoff	..
Nyalsnick	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Geltouhobin	..
Opritchnik	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Sullvanoff	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	50	..	425	Boutakoff	..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 15	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean.	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	820			820			
.. 14	Cometa,	140	Manila	40			40			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do.	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	467	do.	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		10	
.. 23	Solent	732	do.	519			519		20	
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
.. 30	Kate Carnie.	549	do.	945		37	982		45	
	Drusus,	398	do.				616			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Adriatic	Oct 26	B. bark	302	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Amitie	Oct 2	B. bark	427	Ewent	Geo. Thorburn and Co	Amoy	Early
Andes	Oct 25	A. ship	459	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laland	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt.
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	More	Russell and Co		
B.F. van Dambenoy	Oct 6	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co		
Benjamin	Sept 27	Fr. ship	497	{ Duroux-guilhem }	Rémi, Schmidt and Co	Hongkong	Early
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Burman	Oct 28	B. bark	319	Robertson	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Cadiz	Oct 31	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong	7th inst*
Canton	Sept 11	Du. bk	234	Godt			
Capiolani	Sept 27	B. ship	533	Shiell	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	Dow and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 29 ult
Carrie Leland	Oct 31	A. bark	317	Smith	Ullett and Co		
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Celestial	Oct 29	B. bark	401	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Celestial	Oct 29	B. ship	114	Marshall	A. R. Tilby		
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 11	A. schr		Closin			
Chusan	Oct 25	B. str.	529	Corbett	Barnes Dallas		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Huntemann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Cosmopolite	Oct 17	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 30 ult
Curlew	Oct 5	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	cld 31 ult
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Daylight	Oct 26	A. ship	547	Sangar	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Dot	Sept 29	B. schr	34	Croft	Dow and Co	Hankow	
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Forde	Dow and Co.	London	cld 30 ult
Elizabeth	Sept 13	B. schr	146	Wright	Master	Hankow	cld 17 Sep
Emma		B. schr	110	Ferguson	Master	Ningpo	cld 23 ult
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Buckminster	Frazar and Co	K'gawa, San F.	cld 31 ult
Fernandez	Oct 29	Por. str.	230	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Hankow	Imdt.
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Stroder	A. R. Tilby	S'tow & B'kok	Early
Frank	Oct 4	A. schr	187		Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	cld 29 ult
Frisia Westphalia	July 20	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Garland	Oct 23	A. schr	113	Mullenhoff	Lindsay and Co	Newchwang	cld 30 ult
Geelong	Oct 3	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Gharra	Oct 16	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	To-day
Greta	Oct 19	Ha. bk	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Heilige Willibrordus	Oct 5	Du. bg	346	Van Kleve	T. Kroes and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	367	Rougerie	Vaucher, Frères		
Henriette Louisa	Oct 26	Du. sch	192	Mierdirk	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	3d inst
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship	862	Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitameurte	P. Loureiro		
Jeddo	Oct 9	B. str.	469	Le Bontillier	Turner and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemejer	Siemssen and Co.		
Kathay	Sept 26	A. ship	438	Stoddard	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hongkong	10th inst
Laurick	Oct 18	B. brig	250	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	cld 23 ult
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	London	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Matheny	Master		
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Olyphant and Co.		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	306	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Macao	Oct 19	B. bark	327	Beher	T. Kroes and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24	B. ship	1237	West	Howard and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Magnolia	Oct 23	A. ship	618	Hunt	Frazar and Co.		
Malacca	Oct 16	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	403	Crosby	Dent and Co	New York	Early
Maryland	Oct 14	A. bark	194	Godfrey	Frazar and Co.	Hankow	cld 31 ult
Melbourne	Sept 14	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 22 ult
Merse	Oct 26	B. bark	628	Moore	Alfred Wilkinson and Co		
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Russell and Co	Hankow	cld 1 inst
Niemen	Oct 26	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	Imdt.
Nuevo Constante	Sept 28	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	A. R. Tilby	Manila	Early
Nuevo Lepanto	Oct 17	Spa. bg	203	Sarria	P. Loureiro		
Ora	Oct 24	Ha. bg	154	Peters	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Paragon	July 20	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Swatow	cld 1 inst
Perseverant	Oct 24	Fr. bg	204	Doucet	Master	Hankow	cld 25 ult
Persia	Oct 2	B. ship	660	Fox	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Early
Phantom	Oct 24		38	Douglass	Dow and Co.		
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pudel	Oct 11	Han. bk	388	Kalckloser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Glinder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Richard	Oct 26	Ha. bk	182	Breuer	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	4th inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Roseneath	Oct 20	B. brig	256	Tribbey	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Salamander	Oct 28	Pru sch	115	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Saturnus	Oct 21	Ha. bk	296	Hauschild	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	Early
Scotland	Oct 24	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	Hankow	6th inst
Shandon	Oct 30	B. str.	114	Whighton	Moses and Co	Ningpo	cld 31 ult
Shanghai	Sept 18	3 mas'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby		
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	386	Service	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	Early
Syrian	Oct 16	B. bark	223	Stopher	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	cld 21 inst
Ta Yung *Tug*		B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	373	Balchen	Dow and Co.		
Teresa	Oct 23	B. bark	354	Statts	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	3d inst
The Cedars	Sept 27	B. bark	356	Anderson	Chapman, King and Co	Liverpool	Early
Traveller	Oct 14	B. bark	462	Ellis	Lindsay and Co		
Velox	Oct 31	B. ship	571	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Vickery	Oct 20	A. bark	241	Brooks	Frazar and Co	Hankow	5th inst
Victor	Oct 18	A. ship	746	Crowell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Volunteer	Oct 26	B. bark	418	Whitton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wavelet	Sept 27	A. bark	299	Gates	Frazar and Co	Ningpo & N'saki	cld 25 ult
What Cheer	Oct 28	A. bark	334	Raymond	Russell and Co	San F. & K'gawa	Early

100 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Menoka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 19th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; Cambalu, 9th do.; Juanpore, 15th do.; Harkaway, 26th do.; Magi, 31st do.; Fairlight, 12th Aug.; Gabalva, 16th do.; Bacchante, 31st do.; and Rifleman, 2d Sept.

Liverpool—Sumatra, 10th July; Aerolite, 5th Aug.; and Countess of Elgin, 5th Sept.

Cardiff—Wakefield, 15th June; Annie Bucknam, 27th July; and James Paton, 13th Aug.

Deal—Minerva, 3d June. *Dartmouth*—Sagittarius, 5th Aug. *Shields*—Paradise 31st Aug.

Sunderland—Neptune, 12th Aug.; and Hadassah, 17th do.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from 1st July,* 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	825	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	608	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,720		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,823		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,781	535,071
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,061	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,071	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,836			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,765		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357·179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	20,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
.. 23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
... 23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,180		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
	Drusus,	398	London,															

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July,* 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,809	58,396	127,889	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	580	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,141	557,116

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